JULY 16, 1767. THE NUMBER 843.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

LEGHORN, *March* 21.

THEY write from Corſica that the fortreſs of Capraja ſurrendered to the Malcontents on the 15th, and that the garriſon were made priſoners of war.

CORK, *April* 30. Laſt Monday two companies of the 26th regiment of foot, deſtined for America, marched into this city.

Laſt Tueſday nine tranſport ſhips arrived in our harbour from London, to take the troops on board deſtined for America, and three more are daily expected.

LONDON, *April* 16.

Yeſterday a Right Hon. perſon laid the ſtate of the publick before an auguſt Aſſembly, in ſuch a manner as gained him great applauſe; and it is ſaid mention was made of a ſcheme that would ſoon be laid before them, which it was hoped would anſwer many ſalutary purpoſes.

April 18. An additional duty of threepence per ell is talked of to be laid upon all linen cloth, above one yard wide, which ſhall be imported into this kingdom from foreign parts, excepting from Holland and Flanders.

Alſo an additional duty of threepence per ell upon all canvas drilling to be imported.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, *March* 28.

"We hear that among the Corſican troops who ſtormed the iſland of Capraja there were ſeveral Engliſh ſoldiers, whoſe valour greatly contributed to the ſucceſs of the expedition."

Letters from Dantzick, of the 27th ult. ſay: "In the new treaty of commerce, concluded between Ruſſia and Great Britain, ſome ſtipulations are made to the advantage of the merchants and inhabitants of this country."

Some letters from Corſica ſay a general congreſs of the Malcontents was to be held on the 15th of next month at Brando, a fortified town in the centre of that iſland, to conſider of certain propoſitions on the part of France, England, and Sardinia, towards effecting an accommodation with the Republick of Genoa.

Letters from Venice, of the 27th paſt, ſay that they are the more diſturbed there on account of the tumults which have happened in Dalmatia, as they muſt either make good the damages done to the Turkiſh merchants or draw upon them the reſentment of the Porte.

It is ſaid that their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland are ſoon to be created ſtaff officers on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

Thurſday 200 ſhip cannon, of different calibers, were ſent down the river in lighters, to be put on board a tranſport veſſel at Deptford, ſaid to be intended for the uſe of the Corſicans.

A merchant at Leghorn has mentioned, in a letter to his correſpondent in London, that General Paoli actually intended to ſet out on affairs of importance this ſummer for England.

The report of a fleet of men of war being ſoon to ſail for the Eaſt Indies is premature, as no further expenſe will be heaped upon the publick on the Company's account until matters are finally accommodated between them and the Government.

The monopolizing intereſts of an opulent Company are, we hear, deſerted by many of thoſe who were lately ſuppoſed to be their friends; yet the opinion prevails that nothing will be effectually done in that reſpect this year.

The reigning Duke of Brunſwick, and Prince Ferdinand, we hear, intend to pay a viſit to the Britiſh Court before his Majeſty's birthday.

A ſcheme is ſaid to be in agitation for removing the neceſſity of impreſſing ſeamen in any future war; and we hear that the body of the nation, as in the militia bill, will be obliged to furniſh a ſufficient number of men for the publick ſervice; and that they, on whom the lot of ſervice may fall, will be obliged to find ſubſtitutes, or go in perſon themſelves.

A formidable fleet of ſhips of war, it is ſaid, will ſoon be ſent up the Mediterranean.

April 21 *and* 23. A manifeſto, publiſhed by the General and Supreme Council of State of the kingdom of Corſica, and dated the 27th of January laſt, concludes thus:

"The Republick of Genoa, to whom our propoſals * were tranſmitted by the French Miniſter, looked upon them with horrour, and rejected them with diſdain; and once more the mediation of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty hath turned out to be fruitleſs, and ineffectual.

"We have thought it our duty, beloved people, to give an account of the motives, and of the event of this negotiation, to the end that we might make known to you, and to all the world, our ſincere diſpoſitions to end the war by means of an honourable and ſtable accommodation, in conformity with the generous intentions of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and that we might make known the conſtant and obſtinate reſolution of the Republick to eternize this war, without any hope whatever of a good concluſion, and with the ſole view of ſhedding human blood from a fit of hatred and revenge. From the long experience of thirty ſeven years, ſhe ought to be perſuaded and convinced that ſhe has not force ſufficient to ſubject us again to her dominion; and that we are more than ever firm and reſolved to maintain, whatever it may coſt, the rights of our ancient liberty, which we have recovered with the effuſion of ſo much blood.

"Perhaps the Republick may flatter herſelf that ſhe will be able to excite anew amongſt us, and in the internal part of this kingdom, the ſpirit of diſcord and ſedition, and ſo avail herſelf of our diviſions; but beſides the ſecurity we have of the uſual zeal of our people, and of their conſtant anxiety to ſuſtain the common cauſe, we have, in the aſſembly of the Grand Council of the nation, been careful to take the moſt efficacious meaſures to prevent and render vain theſe pernicious deſigns of our enemies: And to this purpoſe we are alſo to ſend the moſt exact inſtructions to all our magiſtrates, to the end that they may watch with all poſſible attention over the internal tranquillity and ſecurity of the kingdom, and may alſo confirm ſtill more the good underſtanding and harmony which actually ſubſiſts between us and the French troops, continuing to ſhow them every mark of attention, and doing every thing that can contribute to their eaſe and convenience. So that we may give the lie to the falſe and artificial reports which have been lately circulated by the emiſſaries of the Republick, who have given it out that a rupture is immediately to follow between us and theſe troops, who have orders, as they repreſent, to proceed to hoſtilities againſt us in caſe that all hopes of an accommodation with Genoa are at an end; whereas, on the contrary, we have the moſt certain proof of the impartiality of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and of his Royal ſatisfaction with the opening given by us to the happy concluſion of a treaty.

"In order then to undeceive our enemies in their vain hopes of being capable to maintain the ſovereignty of this kingdom, and to make them repent of their having neglected this opening for peace, it is neceſſary to put ourſelves immediately in condition to renew the war with greater warmth, at the termination of the four years fixed for the reſidence of the French troops in Corſica. This, beloved people, is the primary and important object which will occupy the conferences of the ordinary *General Conſulta* in the approaching month of May. To this end then we give you notice, and we ſeriouſly charge you, to elect as your procurators and repreſentatives in this *General Conſulta* perſons endowed with zeal and with love for their country; that, with unanimous conſent, and with the greateſt efficacy, we may chooſe and determine upon the meaſures moſt proper for continuing with ardour the war, in the ſecurity that it will end with a happy ſucceſs, and with a total expulſion of our enemies from the kingdom. The good cauſe which we ſuſtain, the weakneſs of our enemies, our courage, animated with the love of our country, and above all the *Divine aſſiſtance*, which has ever ſo ſenſibly manifeſted itſelf for us, give us an aſſurance of every good end to our enterpriſes."

April 25 *and* 28. On Thurſday two ſloops of war, and three cutters, were put in commiſſion; to be fitted out at Chatham and Sheerneſs, with all expedition, for the African ſtation.

Her Majeſty is ſlightly indiſpoſed, on which account their Majeſties did not go yeſterday to Richmond.

It is reported that one particular great man has this week won upwards of 20,000 l. by betting on his own horſe, which (contrary to the moſt knowing ones opinions) gained one of the prizes at Newmarket races, and that another Nobleman loſt 14,000 l. on the occaſion.

It is ſaid bills of exchange, to a large amount, have this week been remitted here, the property of the Jeſuits, to be inveſted in our funds, as the only country in the world where their property is thought by theſe Fathers to be perfectly ſecure.

Yeſterday his Excellency Count de Malzahn, the Pruſſian Ambaſſadour, had a conference with Mr. Secretary Conway, on the ſubject of deſpatches received from his Court.

An eminent manufacturer at Birmingham has, within theſe few days, received a commiſſion for a large quantity of muſket barrels, locks, &c. to be finiſhed with all expedition, for the ſervice of the Corſicans.

We hear an authentick liſt of the number of men of war built in foreign countries for the ſervice of France, ſince the peace, has actually been tranſmitted home to the Miniſtry, by which it appears that the marine of that kingdom has received a very conſiderable addition during the laſt three years.

BOSTON, *June* 22.

Extract of a letter from a Son of Liberty, now in London, *to his friend in* New England, *dated April* 11, 1767.

"The Houſe of Commons have appointed the firſt Thurſday after the holidays to enter upon the conſideration of American affairs. New York, it is ſaid, will certainly receive ſome chaſtiſement, for refuſing to billet the troops; and Maſſachuſetts Bay for their warm addreſſes, reſolutions, &c. in their ſquabbles with Governour Bernard. And many intend to have ſomething done that may reach all the colonies. The only chance for us ſeems to be that it is now ſo late in the ſeſſion that they will hardly find time to ripen any plan replete with ſo much difficulty and delicacy as they will find muſt attend any meaſure they will chooſe to adopt."

Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight, about noon, his Excellency John Wentworth, Eſq; arrived at Portſmouth, New Hampſhire, the ſeat of his government, after a long journey through the continent.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 20.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at MONTE CHRISTO *to his friend in this town, dated May* 12, 1767.

"It is ſaid there has been a pirate ſtanding off and on here for ſeveral days, and has been in the road, in order to decoy out ſome veſſel, under pretence of going to Hananger, where he ſaid he would load them very ſoon with moloſſes. One Captain Wells, from Boſton, has gone with him, and it is feared he will be robbed."

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* *The ſubſtance of their propoſals was,* "*That the Corſican nation ſhould never accept of any propoſals of peace with the Republick of Genoa, if ſhe does not agree, as preliminary conditions, to acknowledge our liberty, and the independency of our government, and doth not yield to us the few places in the kingdom of which ſhe is ſtill in poſſeſſion.*"

HARTFORD *(Connecticut) June* 15.

Yeſterday, juſt as divine ſervice was concluded in the afternoon, came up a ſtorm of rain, attended with thunder and lightning; which ſtruck the ſteeple of the North meeting houſe in this town, ſhattered all the top works to pieces, carried away the weathercock, ſpindle, and ſundry of the large timbers. At the bottom of the ſpindle it divided, a branch of the lightning ran down one of the main poſts of the ſteeple, and ſplit it from top to bottom; another branch ran acroſs the fore part of the ſteeple, and then turned down by the meeting houſe, ſhattering the glaſs, clapboards, and every thing that came in its way, until near the ground, where it turned ſhort, entered the houſe, wounded one or two perſons, and killed a young woman almoſt outright. As the conſternation among the people was very great, every one apprehending the houſe to be on fire, or ready to fall upon them, great numbers ran to the doors and windows, to make their eſcape: In this hurry and confuſion, one woman had her ankle badly broke, and ſome others ſlightly hurt; but as the ſteeple was not ſet on fire, no other miſchief enſued. The exploſion, when it ſtruck, ſeemed very much like the report of a heavy cannon, only more ſharp. In the midſt of this awful calamity the goodneſs of God was very remarkably ſeen: No one, that knew what numbers of people were in the houſe, would have expected that ſo many could have eſcaped unhurt. Had the ſhock happened at any other time, many more would have been expoſed, as that part of the meeting houſe where the lightning entered was fuller of people than common. As the congregation was diſmiſſed, all were crowding to the doors, and the ſteeple filled with people, waiting for an opportunity to go home when the rain abated; but as there appeared to be no probability of its abating quickly, they were deſired every one to return to their ſeats, and join in ſinging a pſalm to the praiſe of Almighty God. This cleared the ſteeple of people, and doubtleſs proved the means of preſerving many.

GOSHEN *(Litchfield county) June* 7.

Yeſterday, about ſix o'clock in the afternoon, we had here a ſtorm of rain, attended with uncommon ſevere thunder and lightning. A very valuable houſe, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. Joſeph Webb, late of Wethersfield, was ſtruck with the lightning: There were ſeven perſons in the houſe, two of whom, Martin Wilcox and James Royce, were inſtantly killed, and ſome of the others much hurt. The houſe was inſtantly in flames, and, together with the furniture of two families, conſumed. The bodies of the two men were with great difficulty taken out of the houſe while in flames, but ſo far burnt as to be at once a ſpectacle of the moſt exquiſite pity and horror. Their remains were the next day decently interred, in one grave.

NEW YORK, *June* 29.

It is ſaid ſtrict orders are ſent to the Weſt Indies to obſerve and detect the New England, New York, and Philadelphia Captains of veſſels, in ſelling hats of their reſpective provinces, which is prohibited, under a very ſevere penalty on the Captain and all concerned in it; complaint having been made at home of great quantities being ſent from thoſe colonies, of the fine beaver kind, to the great prejudice of the beaver hat trade at home.

The ſloop Dove, Captain Bell, in 18 days from St. Croix, on the 13th inſtant, in lat. 31, lon. 70, fell in with two French ſhips, bound from Cape Francois to Old France, who fired a ſhot at her, brought her to, and ordered her to ſend her boat on board; but finding ſhe did not readily obey, one of the ſhips hoiſted out her own boat, and ſent her on board the ſloop, with a letter for a merchant in this city, and after demanding of the ſloop the latitude and longitude they were in, diſmiſſed her to proceed on her voyage.

On Saturday night laſt ſome villains got into the cabin of the ſloop Lovitt, Capt. Smith, lying at a wharf near the Drawbridge, while the Captain and people were aſleep, when they opened the Captain's cheſt, and took out a ſmall gilt trunk, containing upwards of 300l. in caſh, and ſeveral of his papers; and on Monday a man was committed to gaol, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the robbery.

And on Sunday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a ſtore in Cheſtnut ſtreet was broke open, and robbed of near 60l. in caſh; the next morning a lad in that neighbourhood was taken up and committed to gaol for the ſame, having, on his examination, confeſſed the fact, and where he had concealed the money.

On Tueſday night, about 11 o'clock, a houſe in Race ſtreet, adjoining the Moravian meeting, was greatly damaged by lightning. It firſt ſtruck the chimney, the top of which it burſt; then ſhattered the roof, and, deſcending by the wall, tore the cielings and wainſcotting in every ſtory to the ground floor, in a moſt ſurpriſing manner; ripped up the floors, and broke the windows all to pieces. The goodneſs of Providence was remarkably ſhown in the preſervation of the family, who were in bed in the rooms, cloſe by where the lightning paſſed, but did not receive the leaſt hurt.

By Capt. Darrell, from St. Vincent's, we learn that the Engliſh ſettlements on that iſland proceed with a good deal of life and vigour, and that it bids fair to be one of the moſt flouriſhing iſlands in the Weſt Indies. Above 100 hhds. of ſugar have been made on it this laſt ſeaſon, and it is ſuppoſed above ten times as much will be produced next year. That the commiſſioners for diſpoſing of the Crown lands in the new ceded iſlands, having finiſhed that buſineſs at Dominica, had come down to St. Vincent's a ſhort time before Capt. Darrell left it, and were upon diſpoſing of the remainder of the land that was left unſold before. Lands near the chief town had been laſt year ſold at above 50l. ſterling an acre; the beſt of thoſe in the remote parts of of the iſland now ſold at about 25l. an acre; and the rocky and mountainous parts, with nothing but woods and ſtones on them, ſold from about 3 to 5l. an acre, according to the ſituation thereof; and great numbers of new plantations were every day improving, with all poſſible diligence. A civil government was lately eſtabliſhed there, in the ſame manner as it has heretofore been in the other Engliſh iſlands, and every meaſure taken to render the inhabitants as ſecure and free as any other of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

By a mariner, JOHANNES DE HAN, *late from* St. Euſtatia, *where he was when* Johnſon *and* Andrews *firſt landed there after the murder of Captain* Duryee *and his Company, and until after the execution of* Johnſon *for the ſaid crime, we have the following further particulars relating to that matter.*

OUR informer ſays that Nicholas Johnſon was a butcher by trade, a Dutchman, had been for 6 or 7 years laſt paſt well known in Euſtatia, from whence he had made ſeveral voyages. That it was not long ſince he went from thence on his laſt voyage; that he was then poor, ſhabbily clothed, and in debt. That at his laſt arrival he was obſerved to have a variety of good clothes, and to be fluſh of money. That he paid a debt of 4 or 5 dollars to the landlord where our informant lodged; and on ſome perſons mentioning to him that his circumſtances were ſuddenly mended, he ſaid his laſt voyage had been a profitable one. However, it was ſuſpected that he had got more than he came by honeſtly; and he knew of the ſuſpicion, but made no attempt to leave the iſland, where he had been about a fortnight before the arrival of William Harris's depoſition from St. Kitt's. As ſoon as this arrived, and proclamation was made of a reward for taking the criminals, a penalty for concealing them, and a deſcription of their perſons, Johnſon preſently was ſenſible of his danger, gave a number of half johannesſes to a Negro wench to keep for him, and retired to a ſolitary place upon a hill or mountain out of town; where being ſeen, and aſked what he was doing there, he replied he came to catch rabbits. In two or three days it was notorious all over the town that he muſt be one of the murderers, and a party who went in ſearch of him met him between the mountain and the town; he confeſſed himſelf concerned in the murder of Captain Duryee and his company, and on his trial made a full confeſſion, as we have before heard. During his confinement he gave the following account to our informant, which differs a little from what we had from St. Euſtatia, and in William Harris's depoſition.

Johnſon ſays that the bloody ſcheme was firſt propoſed to him by Andrews, who told him the paſſengers and Captain had a great deal of money, which they might ſhare between them; they agreed to make the attempt as ſoon as they ſhould make the land. Accordingly about eight days after, the night before they expected to get in, when they were going to ſet the ſecond watch, William Harris being at the helm, and the Captain leaning with his head againſt a hencoop aſleep, Johnſon gave him a violent blow on the head with an axe, which killed him, without a groan or ſtruggle. He then made a ſtroke at William Harris, who quitted the helm and ran forward, purſued by Johnſon; who hearing ſomebody coming up from the cabin, quitted Harris, ran to the cabin door, and there meeting the old Gentleman paſſenger knocked him down with the axe, and as he groaned gave him one or two more ſtrokes, which wakened the young man, ſon of the old Gentleman, who cried out, *What! are you killing my father?* Juſt at that time Johnſon had got to him, and ſaid, *Yes, and I'll kill you too,* and immediately with all his force gave him a blow on the head, which inſtantly killed him. Mean while Andrews knocked down and killed the mate, and threw the boy alive overboard. After this they went in ſearch of Harris, who having got to the end of the boltſprit with a knife, declared he would kill the firſt man that approached him; and he having formerly ſailed with Johnſon, he pretended to have a reſpect for him, and therefore offered, if he would join them, and ſwear to be ſecret and faithful, he ſhould ſhare the plunder with them. This he promiſed, and they aſſured him he ſhould be ſafe, but had previouſly agreed they would deſpatch him before they got on ſhore. After this he came in and aſſiſted in throwing the dead bodies overboard. They then went into the cabin, broke open the Captain's and paſſengers cheſts and lockers, got a bottle of wine, drank damnation to themſelves and one another if they diſcovered the ſecret, and then got a bible and made William Harris ſwear upon it that he would not betray them. Being in ſight of land, and ſeveral veſſels appearing, they concluded to ſink and quit the veſſel, which they immediately began to prepare for; and having ſcuttled the veſſel, got out the boat, and put into it two cheſts with what they thought proper to take, they left the veſſel and ſailed towards the land, telling Harris to ſteer clear of the ſhore; but he telling them if they did not get pretty near the land the current would drive them to leeward of all the iſlands, they left him to ſteer as he thought beſt, but intended to throw him over before they got near the land. After ſome time Johnſon and Andrews both fell aſleep, when Harris took an opportunity to throw overboard both the oars without noiſe, as alſo his own clothes; after ſtripping and then unhanging and dropping the rudder overboard, he gently let himſelf down into the ſea, and ſwam aſhore at St. Kitt's, where he gave a blind ſuſpicious account of himſelf, being afraid to ſay any thing that might break his oath of ſecrecy. But at laſt he applied to a miniſter for advice how a man ought to act in a caſe ſimilar to his own; the miniſter convinced him that ſuch kinds of oaths were ſo far from being binding that it would be highly criminal to keep them.

On this he went and made the depoſition already publiſhed, by which both the villains were ſecured, and one has already ſuffered.

Soon after he had quitted the boat the irregular tumbling of it awaked the criminals, who ſaw their deſperate ſituation, and were enraged that they had not an opportunity to ſatiate their revenge upon Harris. They at firſt endeavoured to ſteer with their hats, but afterwards did it more conveniently with their ſprit, and by that means got into Statia, where they ſold the boat, &c. as we have already heard.

Johnſon appeared always cheerful and undaunted from firſt to laſt, and was very earneſt in his prayers. He confeſſed nothing like being concerned in any other murder, as has been reported.

From the Glouceſter *Journal.*

The following melancholy account has been ſent here by Mr. George Nayler, *ſurgeon in* Stroud, *and one of the Coroners of this county.*

Mr. RAIKES,

IT having been repreſented to me by a Clergyman of the neighbourhood of the Moreton Vallence that a boy about twelve years of age was famiſhed to death, I proceeded according to my rules of office, and had the body taken up this day, and held an inqueſt upon it; and the jury agreed that the boy actually died for want of every neceſſary of life. The boy's ſiſter, who was a material evidence, declared upon oath that her brother was ſtarved, and that he had many times eaten coals and aſhes from the hearth for want of other food; upon which I opened the body, and found the abdominal viſcera perfectly ſound, and upon opening the ſtomach found a conſiderable quantity of coals and aſhes, as deſcribed by his ſiſter. His head was covered with lice, which in many places had penetrated even to his ſcull. His body was ſo extremely emaciated that to me it was one of the moſt diſmal ſpectacles I ever beheld, ſcarcely ſkin ſufficient to cover the bones; ſo that, through the neglect of the pariſh officer, this boy muſt have actually died of hunger; and many poor people, there is too much reaſon to believe, are dying of the ſame diſeaſe.

I am, Sir,

April 1767. Your very humble ſervant,

GEO. NAYLER, Coroner.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

WAR being now at an end, and no bloody engagements to be met with in your paper, I think it will be no diſagreeable amuſement if you will preſent your readers with a ſignal inſtance of Engliſh fortitude, which appeared when our forces were in Spain 1709. This memorable affair made

a great noiſe then; but as few of your readers can remember it, to the greater part of them it will be quite new, as the particulars are not to be met with every where.

Alicant was then beſieged with an army of 12,000 men, and for the ſafety of which King Charles had expreſſed unuſual concern. As this city and caſtle had been taken by the remarkable valour of the Britiſh ſeamen, ſo the ſiege of it afterwards, when the Engliſh defended it, was one of the moſt remarkable actions in this age. Here follows a ſuccinct account of the whole affair, from the time the place was inveſted to its ſurrender:

Alicant is a city and port, commanded by a ſtrong caſtle, ſtanding on a rock, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, and about ſixty eight miles ſouth from the capital city of Valencia. There was in it a good garriſon, under the command of Major General Richards; which made an obſtinate defence, againſt a very numerous army of the enemy, with a very large train of heavy artillery, and excellently ſupplied with ammunition. At laſt, the city being abſolutely untenable, the garriſon reſolved to retire into the caſtle, which had hitherto been eſteemed impregnable. They ſunk three ciſterns in the ſolid rock, and then, with incredible labour, filled them with water. The troops that retired into it were Sir Charles Hotham's regiment, and that of Colonel Sibourg, generally called the French regiment, becauſe it was compoſed of refugees. After ſome progreſs made in this ſecond ſiege, the French ſaw that it was impoſſible to do any great matter in the uſual way; and therefore, contrary to all expectation, reſolved upon a work exceſſively laborious, and in all outward appearance impracticable; which was that of mining through the ſolid rock, in order to blow up the caſtle and its garriſon into the air together. At firſt Major General Richards, and all the officers in the place, looked upon the enemies ſcheme as a thing impoſſible to be accompliſhed, and were ſecretly well pleaſed with their undertaking, in hopes it would give time for our fleet to come to their relief; yet this did not hinder them from doing all that lay in their power to incommode the workmen, and at laſt to countermine them.

The beſiegers, however, wrought ſo inceſſantly, and brought ſuch numbers of peaſants to aſſiſt them in their labours, that they having in about twelve weeks time finiſhed the works for this ſervice, and charged them with 1500 barrels of powder, and other materials of deſtruction, ſummoned the caſtle to ſurrender March 20th, moſt ſolemnly aſſuring a ſafe and honourable convoy to Barcelona, with bag and baggage for every perſon in it, if they ſubmitted within three days, and prevented the ruin of the caſtle; but threatened otherwiſe no mercy ſhould be ſhown, if any might accidentally eſcape the blow. To demonſtrate the reality of their deſign, they deſired the garriſon might depute three or more engineers, with other Gentlemen of competent ſkill, to view their works, and make a faithful report of what they ſaw. Accordingly two Field Officers went to the mine, and were allowed the liberty of making what ſcrutiny they pleaſed: Upon which they told the Governour that, if their judgment failed them not, the exploſion would carry up the whole caſtle to the caſtermoſt battery, unleſs it took vent in their own countermine, or vein; but, at leaſt, they conceived it would carry away the ſea battery, the lodging rooms in the caſtle cloſe, ſome of the chambers cut for ſoldiers barracks, and they very much feared might affect the great ciſtern.

A grand council of war was called upon this, the French meſſage delivered, and the engineers made their report. The beſieged acknowledged their want of water; but believing the fleet might be ſenſible of their diſtreſs, and conſequently under ſome concern for their relief, their unanimous reſolution was to commit themſelves to the providence of God, and, whatever fate attended them, to ſtand the ſpringing of the mine. The French General, and Spaniſh officers, expreſſed the utmoſt concern at this anſwer; and the ſecond night of the three allowed ſent to divert them from what they called, and it is very likely thought, inexcuſable obſtinacy, offering the ſame honourable articles as before, even upon that late compliance; but theſe ſtill were rejected by the beſieged. The fatal third night approaching, and no fleet ſeen, the French ſent their laſt ſummons, and withal an aſſurance that their mine was primed, and ſhould be ſprung by ſix o'clock the next morning; and though, as they ſaw, all hope and proſpect of relief was vain, yet there was room for ſafety ſtill, and the terms already propoſed was in their power to accept. The beſieged perſiſted in their adherence to the reſult of their firſt council, and the French met their uſual anſwer again; therefore, as a prologue to their intended tragedy, they ordered all the inhabitants of that quarter to withdraw from their houſes before five o'clock the enſuing morning. The beſieged, in the mean time, kept a general guard, devoting themſelves to their meditations. The Major General, Colonel Sibourg, and Lieutenant Colonel Thornicroft, of Sir Charles Hotham's regiment, ſat together in the Governour's uſual lodging room; other officers cantoned themſelves as their tempers inclined them, to paſs the melancholy night.

At length, day appearing, the Governour was informed that the inhabitants were flying in crowds to the weſtermoſt part of the town. The Governour, attended by the above mentioned Gentlemen, and about five or ſix other officers, went to the weſt battery, to inform himſelf better. After he had remained there about a quarter of an hour, Lieutenant Colonel Thornicroft deſired him to remove, as being unable to do any ſervice there; he and Colonel Sibourg both anſwered that no danger was to be apprehended there more than in any other place, and that there they would wait the event. The Lieutenant Colonel remained becauſe his ſuperiours did, and other officers imitated the ſame example; but the hour of five being now conſiderably paſt, the corporal's guard cried out that the train was fired, obſerving ſome ſmoke from the lighted matches, and other combuſtible matter near it, from whence the ſame aſcended to the ſentinel above. The Governour and Field Officers were then urged to retreat, but refuſed.

The mine at laſt blew up; the rock opened and ſhut; the whole mountain felt the convulſion; the Governour and Field Officers, with their company, ten guns, and two mortars, were buried in the abyſs; the walls of the caſtle ſhook, part of the great ciſtern fell, another ciſtern almoſt cloſed, and the rock ſhut a man to the neck in its cliff, who lived many hours in that afflicting poſture. About thirty ſix ſentinels and women were ſwallowed in different quarters, whoſe dying groans were heard, ſome of them after the fourth mournful day. Many houſes of the town were overwhelmed in their ruins, and the caſtle ſuffered much; but that it wears any form at all was owing to the vent which the exploſion forced through the veins of the rock, and the countermine. After the loſs of the chief officers, the government fell of courſe to Lieutenant Colonel D'Albon of Sibourg's regiment, who drew out a detachment from the whole garriſon, and with it made a deſperate ſally, to ſhow how little he was moved at their thunder. The bombs from the caſtle played on the town more violently, and the ſhot galled every corner of their ſtreets; which marks of their reſentment they continued until the arrival of our fleet, which they had expected ſo long.

The Spaniſh and French hiſtorians ſpeak of this action with all imaginable regard to the gallant defence made by the beſieged. The Spaniſh army was then commanded by the Chevalier D'Aſfeldt, who was then in the French ſervice, and looked upon as the very beſt officer they ever ſent to King Philip. He was an excellent engineer, ſaw at once what was to be done, and having formed his plan purſued it ſteadily, and accompliſhed it generally. Under him commanded Don Pedro Ronquillo, a Spaniſh General of diſtinguiſhed merit. D'Aſfeldt contrived and directed the mine, Ronquillo raiſed and defended the intrenchments between the caſtle and the ſea. Both punctually performed their parts, though both were difficult. D'Aſfeldt was very ſtrict and auſtere; the Spaniards, even of his own party, thought him cruel; yet, upon this occaſion, he not only ſhowed himſelf generous but humane. He uſed every argument poſſible to perſuade Major General Richards to ſpare himſelf and his brave garriſon, and deplored their loſs with tenderneſs and affection. The Spaniards magnified their heroick conduct, and called the ruined caſtle the monument of Engligth courage.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 16.

We have the pleaſure to inform the publick that his HONOUR the GOVERNOUR, who for ſome conſiderable time paſt has laboured under a very painful and dangerous diſorder, is now quite recovered, under the care of Doctor MATTHEW POPE, at York, and it is expected will be in town in a few days.

And we have likewiſe the ſatisfaction to acquaint them that the Hon. the SPEAKER, who had lately the misfortune to have his leg much bruiſed by the overſetting of his carriage up James river, and has been at Wilt n ſome time for his recovery, is looked for daily, having got perfectly well.

On Wedneſday the 8th inſtant died at his ſeat at Cheſterworth, in the county of Henrico, univerſally regretted, the Hon. PETER RANDOLPH, Eſq; Surveyor General of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, and one of the Council of this colony.

Lately died Major HARRY GAINES, one of the Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for King William county.

The office of Clerk to the Houſe of Burgeſſes becoming vacant by the reſignation of JOHN RANDOLPH, Eſq; Attorney General, his Honour the Governour has been pleaſed to appoint GEORGE WYTHE, Eſq; to ſucceed him.

The General Aſſembly is further prorogued to the laſt Thurſday in November next.

ARRIVALS. ——The Lion, Mudie, from Leith, in Hampton road; the Harriott, Herdſman, from Aberdeen, and the Waters, ———, from Whitehaven, in James river.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN, *Hanover, June* 15, 1767.

WE obſerve a piece in your paper of the 28th of May, ſigned BENEVOLENCE, which perhaps might be aimed at us; but if it was, as that author's calculations are ſo exact, his reaſoning ſo clear, and his opinion ſo warrantable (had the Lawyers, inſtead of the Under Sheriffs, been his principal mark, we ſuppoſe the moſt able and learned of them never would be more puzzled than to give him a tolerable anſwer, or even find the leaſt imperfection in any part of his performance, after he again reads it over, and adds a cipher to the right hand of the figures, by him ſaid to be the expenſe attending a judgment, according to his method; as he has done to the tobacco coſts, according to his firſt calculation ariſing on lawſuits, in the uſual method in this colony) we do not know what we can do, but, by means of your preſs, moſt earneſtly beg his forbearance for the future, as we ſeem obliged to ſubmit to his paſt cenſure of us (harſh as it is) without any hopes of redreſs. We are, Gentlemen,

Your humble ſervants,

BENJAMIN ANDERSON.
BARTLOTT ANDERSON.

N. B. If he ſhould hereafter ſatisfy the publick (and it is what we daily dread, as his abilities ſeem very great) that a judgment obtained on his plan againſt himſelf, or any other perſon, could not be loſt, in caſe they ſhould run away, it would undoubtedly be the utter ruin of all Clerks, Lawyers, and Sheriffs, and then farewell to thoſe darling friends, extravagance and luxury.

Advertiſements.

A GOOD many OLD BOOKS having been left at this office, ſome of them years ago, to be BOUND, and never called for: This is to deſire the owners to ſend for them, and pay the expenſe of binding.

HALIFAX, *July* 4, 1767.

I INTEND for GLASGOW immediately.

JAMES MURDOCH.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Monday *the* 10*th of* Auguſt *next, at* JAMES CITY *court-houſe, being court day,*

FIVE thouſand two hundred and ninety nine pounds of publick TOBACCO, for which three months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity. PHILIP JOHNSON, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, *at the late dwelling-houſe of Mrs.* MARY PAGE, *deceaſed, on* Tueſday *the* 28*th of this inſtant,*

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of houſehold and kitchen furniture, two fine work horſes, ſeveral fine milch cows, two carts, and a riding chair and harneſs. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers until the 20th of *April* next for all ſums above 40s. on giving bond and ſecurity to

GABRIEL MAUPIN, } Admrs.
JAMES SHIELDS, }

N. B. All perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known by the day of ſale, and thoſe indebted to it are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, in *Brunſwick* county, ſome time in *May* laſt, a middle ſized black horſe, about 12 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a blaze in his face that comes down over one noſtril, has ſome white in one eye, looks ſhy, and is hard to catch. He paces a travelling gate, drags his hind feet, and goes pretty freely. His head, neck, and fore parts, are well formed, but his hinder parts ugly, and is low in fleſh. There went off with him a ſmall, though likely, black yearling filly, neither dockt nor branded, and has no white about her. The horſe came from *Charles City* county, and has ſeveral times endeavoured to return thither. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe and filly to me ſhall have 30s. reward, or for the horſe alone 20s. and ſo in proportion. THOMAS STITH.

To be SOLD, *on next* Auguſt *court day, at the court-houſe door, in* Iſle *of* Wight *county,*

EIGHT thouſand five hundred and and twenty two pounds of publick TOBACCO. Three months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to 1 DANIEL HERRING, Sheriff.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of good LAND, in *James City* county, near Mr. *Doncaſtle*'s ordinary, containing 800 acres, whereon is a dwelling-houſe, and all other convenient houſes, good apple and peach orchards, and in good order for cropping, with near 200,000 corn hills enclоſed in a good fence. Any reaſonable time of payment will be allowed for one third of the money, on bond and ſecurity. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the above land may know the terms by applying to me, on the premiſes.

1‖ WILLIAM TAYLOR, Sen.

STOLEN or STRAYED out of the paſture of Mr. *John Worſham*, at *Bermuda Hundred*, in *Cheſterfield* county, in the night of the 3d of *June* laſt, a ſlim bright bay horſe, about 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſprig tail, ſhod before when he went away, and branded on the near buttock ●, but not diſtinct. It is ſuppoſed he is gone to *Buckingham* county, near the court-houſe, where he was raiſed by *Thomas Webb*, and ſold to *Jeremiah Hoy* of *Williamſburg*. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, in *Surry* county, ſhall have 40 s. reward.

PATRICK ADAMS.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a black ſteer, marked with a crop and underkeel in the right ear, and a crop and overkeel in the left.

‖ REUBEN SIZER.

A LIST *of* LETTERS *in the Poſt Office at* HOBB's HOLE.

BOYES, William, Hobb's Hole.
Collector and Comptroller, South Potowmack.
Carſon, Joſeph, on board the Hudſon, Rappahannock.
Cook, Benjamin, Captain of the Nancy, Virginia.
Campbell, Gilbert, Eſq; Comptroller of South Potowmack, Virginia.
Carter, Landon, Eſq; Rappahannock, Virginia.
Deans, John, and Harvie, Mungo, Rappahannock, Virginia.
Elliot, Anne, Hobb's Hole.
Evans, John, Sen. Eſſex.
Fitzhugh, Daniel, merchant, Weſtmoreland, 2 letters.
Griffith, Owen, at Col. Landon Carter's.
Gaſkin, Thomas, Captain, Rappahannock.
Gibſon, Andrew, Captain of the Cochran, Rappahannock.
Hamilton, Gilbert, Rappahannock, 3 letters.
Loudon, David, Rappahannock.
Lee, Richard, Col. Rappahannock.
Lee, Richard Henry, Eſq; Rappahannock.
Lee, Philip Ludwell, Eſq; Rappahannock, 2 letters.
Lane, Joſeph, Deputy Collector of South Potowmack.
Lewis, James, Northumberland.
M'Adam, Joſeph, Doctor, Rappahannock.
Peachy, William, Col. Richmond.
Randell, Francis, Richmond.
Sydner, William, Rappahannock.
Spark, Alexander, Rappahannock.
Smith, Richard, Leedſtown.
Tarpley, John, Col. Rappahannock.
Taite, William, Major, Northumberland.
Turberville, John, Eſq; South Potowmack.
Whitfield, Richard, Eſſex.
White, Charles, mate of the Mermaid, Hobb's Hole.
Woodbridge, John, Eſq; Richmond.
Wadman, William Pynſent, Richmond.
Wylie, Hugh, Capt. Boyd's Hole.
Wardan, Roſe, at Mr. M'Caul's, Virginia.

To be SOLD *together, or in parcels,*

ABOUT 3000 ACRES of LAND, in *Hanover* county, within ſix or ſeven miles of *Page*'s warehouſe. I propoſe attending *Hanover* court in *Auguſt* next, to receive propoſals; but if any one ſhould incline to treat ſooner, the terms, which will be very reaſonable, may be known by applying to me at *Bremo*, in *Henrico* county.

5 BOWLER COCKE, Jun.

Run away from Cape Fear, *in* NORTH CAROLINA,

THREE NEGRO FELLOWS, *viz.* CUDGOE, about 25 years old. This fellow has no mark by which he can be deſcribed, other than that he looks older than he really is. JEMMY, now 24 years old. One of his arms was burnt when a child, by which the main ſinew is viſibly contracted, but not ſo as to prejudice his working. Theſe two have been gone about twelve months. BRISTOL, a yellow young fellow. He was kicked by a horſe when a little boy, which has left a large ſcar, beginning under his eye, and extending along his cheek down to his jaw bone. This fellow has been gone about 20 months, and is ſuppoſed to have made his way for *Richmond* county, in VIRGINIA, where he has three brothers, whom the ſubſcriber ſold to Col. *Taylor*, one of his Majeſty's Council. Whoever brings the ſaid Negroes, or any of them, to Mr. WILLIS JONES, on *Roanoke* river, or to the ſubſcriber at *Cape Fear*, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS *Virginia* money for each Negro he brings.

4 GEORGE MOORE.

NORFOLK, *July* 8, 1767.

THE little indulgence ſhown me by my creditors, obliges me to call in my outſtanding debts: This is therefore to requeſt all thoſe that are indebted to me by bond, note of hand, or otherwiſe, to make immediate payment, otherwiſe I ſhall be conſtrained, however diſagreeable, to commence ſuits immediately.

JOHN WILSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER, who intends for *England* ſoon, propoſes to return with *Engliſh* horſes and mares for ſuch Gentlemen as may pleaſe to favour him with their orders.

2‖ THOMAS FORTH.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in *York* town, a SILVER WATCH, with two ſeals, one gold and the other ſilver, a ſteel chain, and the two firſt letters of the ſubſcriber's name engraved on the back of the caſe. As the ſaid watch was taken from on board the ſloop *Lucy*, lying at *York*, it is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by ſome of the ſailors. Whoever gives intelligence of the ſaid watch, ſo as it may be had again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS from

2‖ JAMES PHIPPS.

** The ſubſcriber has a quantity of fine WEST INDIA RUM and SUGAR for ſale, on reaſonable terms, for ready money. J. P.

TAKEN up, in *Fairfax*, two heifers, about 4 years old, one of them all white, except the head, which is black, the right ear cropped, and a hole in the left; the other a dark brindle, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a hole in the left, with a nick in the under part of it; poſted, and appraiſed to 25 s. each.

BENJAMIN LUTHERT.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a bright bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a ſhort ſwitch tail and hanging mane, canters pretty well, but ſlack of courage; poſted, and appraiſed to 10 l.

BENJAMIN NEWSUM.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a ſmall dark bay mare, with a ſtar in her forehead, hanging mane and ſprig tail, a few ſaddle ſpots, her left fore foot white, branded on the near buttock $\frac{X}{JC}$ and on the near ſhoulder JC; poſted, and appraiſed to 30 s.

‖ THOMAS HATCHER.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a bright bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, and branded on the near buttock D.

THOMAS DONCASTLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PRIZES in the *Maryland* LAND, PLATE, and GOODS lottery, are now ready to be delivered to ſuch as purchaſed TICKETS at the POST OFFICE in WILLIAMSBURG.

HAMPTON, *July* 1, 1767.

THE ſubſcriber, intending ſoon to leave the colony, gives this publick notice that Mr. *Henry King* is appointed to tranſact the buſineſs of his office during his abſence.

CARY MICHELL.

To be SOLD,

A VERY VALUABLE TRACT (adjoining the town of *Fairfax*, in *Culpeper* county, where the court-houſe ſtands, and ſurrounding the ſaid town) containing 220 acres of rich land, as alſo 20 lots of ground, of half an acre each, one of which is improved, with a dwelling-houſe 28 by 16, with two brick chimnies, and two other ſmall houſes for lodging rooms, 20 by 12, with a brick chimney, and a ten foot ſhed, a kitchen 16 feet ſquare, with a brick chimney, a dairy, ſmoke-houſe, and ſtable, as alſo a warehouſe 16 by 12, ſhedded and planked. There is on the land a large quantity of meadow ground, and a fine paſture under a good fence. There cannot be a more convenient or profitable place for tradeſmen or manufacturers to ſettle at in *Virginia* than this ſpot, which is ſurrounded with a very thick neighbourhood and rich lands, where tradeſmen of all ſorts are much wanted. This tract is to be ſold with or without the improved lot herein mentioned, or with or without the tavern before advertiſed by me, to which it would be a great advantage in ſupplying wood, proviſions, and provender for horſes, as well for the uſe of the tavern as the town. The price of the premiſes is ſeparately, *viz.*

For the land adjoining the town,	£. 400
For the improved lot,	200
For the naked lots,	10 each.
For the tavern, and two lots and improvements,	500
In the whole,	£. 1300

which is at leaſt 200 l. leſs than the real value. Whoever incline to purchaſe are deſired to apply to Mr. ROBERT COLEMAN, living in *Fairfax* town, or to me in *Fredericksburg*.

2 m ROGER DIXON.

To be SOLD, *by the Subſcriber,*

A LARGE or ſmall SAILING BOAT, and a YAWL, all with mulberry timber, and well fitted. Credit will be allowed, if required, by

JOHN JONES.

Hampton, June 29, 1767.

On Monday *the* 9*th of* NOVEMBER *next will be expoſed to publick ſale, at the* Rocky Ridge, *in* Cheſterfield *county,*

ONE hundred valuable SLAVES, belonging to the eſtate of Col. CHARLES CARTER, deceaſed. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to the executors.

20 LANDON CARTER. CHARLES CARTER.

For SALE,

A TRACT of 3000 acres of LAND, in the county of ALBEMARLE, on the three forks of *Pretty*'s creek, on which is a great deal of very valuable low ground, and as much cleared (with houſes and proper improvements) as is ſufficient for fifteen working hands. The plantations thereon produce very good crops of tobacco and corn, and fine ſtocks of cattle and hogs; the price is 900 l. Alſo a tract of 1500 acres of good land, on the *Hedgeman* river, in *Culpeper* county, running three miles on the river, and affords a good deal of low ground, both high and low ground very good; the price is 500 l. Alſo a valuable tract of 400 acres, in *Culpeper* county, very rich and level, where Col. *Gabriel Jones* lately lived, having ſeveral valuable houſes and improvements thereon, now in the tenure of Mr. *Laurence Slaughter*, and about 30 miles diſtant from *Fredericksburg*; the price is 300 l. Alſo my tavern at *Culpeper* court-houſe, in *Fairfax* town, being a large new commodious houſe, with convenient out-houſes, ſtable, garden, and all proper improvements, and has vaſt cuſtom, vending 500 pounds worth of liquors original coſt in a year, the rent of which is worth 60 l. a year; the price is 500 l. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts of land, or tavern, will find either of them a good bargain, and worth their while to apply to me, at *Fredericksburg*. 2 m ROGER DIXON.

N. B. The lots and houſes in the tenure of Mr. *James Hume*, in the moſt pleaſant ſituation on the main ſtreet in *Fredericksburg* (before advertiſed by me) are ſtill to be ſold, or let for a term of years, on very reaſonable conditions, in order to ſatisfy ſome debts I am liable for as ſecurity for the ſaid *James Hume*. R. D.

To be SOLD,

A FORGE, and geared GRIST MILL, both well fixed, and ſituated on a plentiful and conſtant ſtream, near *Todd*'s warehouſe, in *King* and *Queen* county, with ſeveral SLAVES uſed to work there, as ſiners, hammermen, and colliers, and well acquainted with the buſineſs; alſo two valuable blackſmiths, and about 2000 acres of land, adjoining or near the forge. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me, in *King William* county.

Tf BERNARD MOORE.

To be SOLD,

FOURTEEN hundred acres of very good TOBACCO LAND, lying on *Turkey* creek, in *Hanover* county, and not above ten acres cleared in the whole tract. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

Tf NATHANIEL W. DANDRIDGE.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit,*

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND in *Amherſt* county, to which an indiſputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in *Amherſt* county) or to Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. —— The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the water, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that ſum and what was given for ſeveral near the water, the unſold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page*'s warehouſes ſtand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Crutchfield*'s warehouſes ſtand, one other lot only, ſo that there will be but 137 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is propoſed that there ſhall be no more than that number of chances, and conſequently no blanks. The conſideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and ſubſcribing to the ſcheme, until *April* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at *Williamſburg*, either in caſh, or 3000 wt. of tobacco. The drawing will be ſoon after the ſubſcription ſhall be completed, of which notice ſhall be given in the *Virginia* Gazette. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them. Tf MANN PAGE.

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